

**Sandy Hook and the Narrows are used by Arthur Ruhl to illustrate the geography of the Dardanelles in a remarkably graphic article "With the Turkish Army"—the first correspondence to reach America from Turkey—in this week's**

**Collier's**  
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

**TEUTONS, VALETED, CRITICISE PRISON**

**Baron D'Estournelles in Paris "Temps" Describes Visit to Belle Isle.**

Paris, Aug. 23.—Baron D'Estournelles de Constant, who has been visiting the camps of German prisoners at Belle Isle, in writing for the "Temps" a description of what he saw declares every officer has an orderly who blacks his boots, brushes his clothes and does his washing or has it done. All the officers wear spotless linen and are freshly shaven. They observe among themselves a most correct discipline.

Baron D'Estournelles, in talking with soldiers who complained of their treatment, remarked that they looked well.

"That is notwithstanding the conditions," one of them replied. "It is to our good health and our German temperament that we owe being as we are."

"But, after all, what is it you lack?" asked Baron D'Estournelles. "And I'll try to get it for you." All the men in the group exclaimed, "Baths, gardens, liberty."

They were reminded that they had two sea baths a week and on many occasions were permitted to wander about quite freely, but that guards were necessary.

"Do you mean to say," demanded Baron D'Estournelles, "that French prisoners in Germany are better treated than you are here?"

The reply was a chorus of "Certainly."

The baron describes the kitchens, where giant Pomeranians and Westphalians add diminutive French chefs who conduct themselves like artists among their pupils. Every one seems to relish this Franco-German cooking. The food provided is of good quality and there is considerable variety. Dinner consists usually of four courses.

The prisoners have provided for their wicker chairs and armchairs and their wicker furniture. They are provided with an improvised gymnasium and musical instruments.

The prisoners complain, however, that they are compelled to sleep twelve in a dormitory.

**MACHINE GUN HORATIUS GETS VICTORIA CROSS**

**Dead When Honor is Conferred—Took Trench and Held It.**

London, Aug. 23.—The Victoria Cross has been conferred on Lieutenant Frederick William Campbell, of the 1st Canadian Battalion, who died recently from wounds.

On June 15 at Givenchy Campbell took two machine guns over a parapet, reached the German first line with one gun and maintained his position there under the heaviest of rifle, machine gun and bomb fire when almost the whole of his detachment had been killed or wounded.

The British had no more bombs. Lieutenant Campbell advanced the machine gun still further to a more exposed position. By doing this he held the German counter attack.

**SEES GERMAN DRIVE TO AID TURKS NEXT**

**Diplomat Thinks They Will Halt Russian Advance and Concentrate at Serbian Frontier.**

[By Cable to The Tribune.]  
Bern, Aug. 23 (dispatch to "London Morning Post").—A neutral diplomat friendly to the Allies who has just returned from Germany, where he had good opportunities of coming in touch with different classes of people, thinks the German armies are not likely to attempt to go beyond Dunaburg, on the Dvina, or Baranovsk Junction, on the Brest-Litovsk line. After occupying Riga they are likely, he considers, to entrench themselves and send to the Serbian frontier as many troops as they can spare and attempt to march through Serbia and Bulgaria to Turkey and Constantinople.

All available Austrian troops are to be released to attack the Italians in Trentino. As for the western front, he is of the opinion that the Germans will not waste any men in endeavoring to continue the famous "Vor-marsche nach Calais" or the "Vor-marsche nach Paris." Germany's goal is neither Paris nor Calais, he says, but Mesopotamia.

What chiefly troubles the Germans at the present, he declares, is the possibility of England's introducing compulsory military service, for if the war should last another year they fear with this innovation that they might be obliged to meet a formidable army next spring and summer.

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## FEDERAL KEY TO HELP SOUTH CARRY COTTON

**Treasury Ready to Deposit \$30,000,000 to Meet Contraband Order.**

**MADDOO INSISTS ON LOW INTEREST**

**Washington Hears New Protest Against Allies' Ban on Trade Will Go to England.**

[From The Tribune Bureau.]  
Washington, Aug. 23.—As the direct result of Great Britain's putting cotton on the contraband list, \$30,000,000 will be deposited by the Treasury Department in the Federal Reserve banks at Atlanta, Dallas and Richmond to enable them to rediscount loans made on cotton secured by warehouse receipts. The money will be deposited whenever it may be needed, and \$30,000,000 is not the limit to which Secretary McAdoo is willing to go. No interest will be charged to the reserve banks on this special cotton financing deposit.

President Wilson soon will address a word of warning to the cotton growers of the South. He will urge them not to become panicstricken and, by throwing all of their cotton on the market at once, when it has just been declared contraband, disrupt business conditions. He will urge them, it is understood, to take advantage of the facilities of the reserve banking system and to hold their cotton for fair prices.

So far as has been learned, the President will make no reference to any negotiations with Great Britain, or to any proposals that the British government may have with respect to backing the market or keeping up the price.

**Confers with Reserve Board Head.**

Another interesting development in the cotton situation to-day was a conference between President Wilson and Governor Hamlin, of the Federal Reserve Board, at the White House. It was a speech before business men of Birmingham, his home town, on Wednesday night, and he presented to the President the details of the cotton situation since the declaration of contraband, as seen by Southern financiers and business men. Governor Hamlin explained how the elimination of such a large cotton market would affect conditions in the South, and was told, it is understood, the President's plan for the solution of the situation.

Governor Hamlin declined to discuss this phase of the situation later, but it is believed that the President told him what he told Representative Lever, of South Carolina, as a result of which Mr. Lever called off the cotton delegation which was to have waited on the President to-day.

It was reported to-day that the President had made up his mind to send a strong protest to Great Britain against declaring cotton contraband. This report was received with some surprise, as it had been understood that officials of the State Department were rather relieved that cotton was at last on the contraband list and would no longer be a continual source of vexation which diplomats were held responsible for.

Cases under the contraband order must all go before British prize courts, and there will be no informal negotiations, as there have been in connection with previous seizures.

The American note, it is understood, will lodge formal protest against the placing of cotton on the contraband list, and a long diplomatic exchange probably will follow. It is considered that the matter will be settled by arbitration.

**McAdoo Stands by Farmers.**  
In announcing the plan to deposit government money in the South, Secretary McAdoo declared that the banks should make loans to farmers at low rates of interest.

"The banks can well afford to carry cotton for producers at 6 per cent," he said, "especially if they are able to rediscount cotton paper at the Federal Reserve banks at a much lower rate than 6 per cent. The credit resources of the banks of the country are not exhausted, and there is no reason why the banks should not, in co-operation with the merchants of the South, help the cotton producers with loans at low rates in the present peculiar situation."

Secretary McAdoo said that if it should appear, however, that the object in view could be accomplished with greater efficiency by the cotton producers, the merchants and the banks of the South by depositing government funds in the national banks direct, instead of in the Federal Reserve banks, he would take that course.

**Georgia Representative Optimistic.**  
Representative Adamson, of Georgia, chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture and Foreign Commerce, called at the White House to-day and discussed cotton with the President. He took a hopeful view of the situation. He said the bulk of the 2,000,000 bales purchased yearly by Germany and Austria-Hungary was used in manufacturing cotton goods for the world's markets. These markets would still need these cotton goods and would need to some other country, which would be compelled to buy the South's raw cotton and manufacture it into cotton goods.

"The crop will be a short one," said Mr. Adamson, "but probably will be not over 11,000,000 bales. The world's demand is 14,000,000 bales. The surplus from last year is around 3,000,000 bales. So we see that to-day prospective visible supply is no greater than the ordinary demand. In addition, we must consider that a great deal of cotton goes into the manufacture of gun cotton for war purposes. This will offset any falling off in the commercial demands. It must also be remembered that the Texas hurricane, it is reported, reduced the Texas crop by 25 per cent, which will have a material effect on the market."

"The South is ahead, and is not looking at the dark side, as a result of cotton being placed on the contraband list."

## BRITON AND ELEVEN SONS FIGHT GERMAN

[By Cable to The Tribune.]  
London, Aug. 23.—The departure of Patrick Goulding from Ashford, Kent, last week with a draft of a Lancashire regiment makes a remarkable record of family service at the front.

Goulding comes from St. Helens, Lancashire. Already his father and ten brothers are serving in a Lancashire regiment. His arrival in France makes a dozen male adults of the family on active service—a record which it will be hard to beat. Goulding's father is an old service man, and rejoined his regiment from the reserve on the outbreak of the war.

## PALMER DENIES THAT HE'S "M. P."

**Ex-Representative Calls "World's" Implication a "Fairy Story."**

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]  
Stroudsburg, Penn., Aug. 23.—Ex-Representative A. Mitchell Palmer denied to-day that he was the mysterious "M. P." mentioned by "The New York World" in its charge that a confidant had betrayed to German agents secrets learned from President Wilson.

"The story printed in 'The World' this morning which indicates, but does not say, that I am the mysterious 'M. P.' referred to in somebody's report of an alleged conversation with the President, is all a fairy tale, so far as I am concerned," said Mr. Palmer. "I never had any such conversation with the President, and never reported any such conversation to anybody, anywhere, at any time. I never saw this Dr. Albert, whose private memoranda are presumably being published by 'The World,' and I never heard of him until these articles began appearing. I never had any communication of any kind or character with him."

"I did see the President on July 22, and I talked to him about two things. I tendered my declaration of the office of Judge of the Court of Claims, to which the President had appointed me some time before."

"The other matter concerning which I spoke to him was at the request of John B. Stanchfield, a leading member of the New York bar and a personal friend of mine. He had requested me to convey certain information to the President which had come into his possession. This had to do with the formation of a steamship line by certain prominent American citizens residing in New York, whom Mr. Stanchfield represented. The line was to carry non-contraband to neutral ports in Europe."

"My conversation with the President was with regard to the attitude of the United States with respect to such commerce to neutral ports, and had nothing whatever to do with the various matters printed in 'The World.' Neither the President nor I had anything to do with the statement which 'The World' has printed this morning. I reported to Mr. Stanchfield concerning my talk with the President and that was the end of it."

[From The Tribune Bureau.]  
Washington, Aug. 23.—The identity of "M. P." was the cause of much speculation in Washington to-day. Friends of ex-Representative Palmer, who, it is thought, will be selected as counselor to the State Department, were much surprised to read his denial of the statement which the only initials of a visitor to the President during the brief period indicated which remotely resemble "M. P."

It was suggested in one quarter that "M. P." might mean to write "Member of Congress," and, being more familiar with European abbreviations, using "M. P." "Member of Parliament," by mistake.

## INSPECT CREUSOT PLANT

**French Officials Visit Famous Cannon Factory.**

Le Creusot, France, Aug. 23.—Albert Thomas, French Minister of Munitions, accompanied by General Murel, chief of the heavy artillery, and other officers, arrived last evening to inspect the famous cannon factory located here. They were met by Eugene Schneider, by whose family the Creusot Iron Works have been owned for a hundred years.

The party witnessed several castings and made a minute inspection of the processes necessary in manufacturing all grades of munitions and cannon.

## MORE BREAD FOR GERMANY

**Imperial Board Issues Order—Grain Supply Ample.**

Berlin, Aug. 23 (by wireless to Sayville, L. I.).—The Overseas News Agency says to-day: "George Bernhard, one of Germany's best known financial writers, in an editorial in the 'Vossische Zeitung' says the recent statement by Dr. Karl Helfferich, the German Minister of Finance, that the enemies of the central powers would have to pay the larger part of German, Austrian and Turkish war expenses would be more easily put into effect than is believed by many pessimists."

"Germany," he points out, holds wide strips of valuable land to the east and to the west. If these lands are returned to their former owners they must pay the price fixed by the victors, the territory declares. If the territory is retained it would increase the national wealth and the actual amount of tax receipts. The refined financial technique of modern times, he argues, would permit arrangements for the paying off of such war debts without disturbance of the money market."

## BRITAIN'S MAHOMETAN TROOPS PRAYING WITH FACES TOWARD MECCA.

East Indian soldiers, in camp at Woking, near London, awaiting a call to the front, prostrating themselves to the East, the home of the Prophet.

## MORE MARINES ORDERED SOUTH, NEARER HAYTI

**Will Go on Tennessee Wherever Rear Admiral Caperton Directs.**

**MAY BE LANDED AT CAPE HAYTIEN**

**Affairs Reported Quiet, but Americans Take Over Custom House at St. Marc.**

[From The Tribune Bureau.]  
Washington, Aug. 23.—The Navy Department ordered 350 more marines into "Southern waters" to-day. The armored cruiser Tennessee, which arrived at Newport News to-day, will take the men and twelve three-inch field pieces on board to-morrow at Annapolis and proceed to Philadelphia for ammunition and stores. It is expected she will leave Philadelphia on Thursday.

The marines will be placed at the disposal of Rear Admiral Caperton, commanding the cruiser squadron in Hayti, and will be sent either to Guantanamo, Cuba, or to Hayti, as he may direct.

There are now 1,500 marines in Hayti, besides a landing force of about 500 bluejackets. The artillery battalion now being sent is practically the last reserve available on the Atlantic coast.

If the additional force is needed at all officials here thought it likely that the men and guns would be landed at Cape Haytien, where the custom house is being taken over by the United States troops. A considerable quantity of arms and ammunition was surrendered on Saturday.

Rear Admiral Caperton reported affairs quiet at Cape Haytien and Port-au-Prince to-day, but said it had been necessary to take over the custom house at St. Marc. Haytian troops near Cape Haytien still refuse to disarm, but natives came into the town to market on Saturday, when Rear Admiral Caperton viewed as a hopeful sign.

## SWEDEN PAYS HIGH FOR FOOD AND FUEL

**Prices Advance in All Except a Few Articles.**

[From The Tribune Bureau.]  
Washington, Aug. 23.—Food and fuel prices, as a whole, continue to increase in Sweden, higher prices prevailing in Stockholm than in other large cities. Jefferson Caffery, chargé d'affaires of the American Legation at Stockholm, reports that in a list of fifty-seven articles of food and fuel the average prices for the whole of Sweden were higher in May than in February for all except sixteen items.

Eight of these articles—prepared oatmeal, fresh smelts, salt trimmed cod, unroasted Santos coffee, lump sugar, table salt, beer and water white kerosene—remained unchanged as to price in the two months named; the other eight—fresh and preserved Swedish eggs, fresh deer meat, fresh perch, cod, haddock and turbot for fuel—declined.

## SEES TEUTON FUNDS IN CONQUERED LAND

**German Writer Backs Finance Minister's View That Allies Must Pay.**

Berlin, Aug. 23 (by wireless to Sayville, Long Island).—The Overseas News Agency says to-day: "George Bernhard, one of Germany's best known financial writers, in an editorial in the 'Vossische Zeitung' says the recent statement by Dr. Karl Helfferich, the German Minister of Finance, that the enemies of the central powers would have to pay the larger part of German, Austrian and Turkish war expenses would be more easily put into effect than is believed by many pessimists."

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## VILLA FIGHTING CARRANZA WITH GUERRILLA BANDS

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]  
El Paso, Tex., Aug. 23.—Reverting to guerrilla warfare, General Villa is using tactics he employed when a bandit chief to harass the Carranza forces now encircling Torreon.

Torreon arrives to-day says that Villa has divided the greater portion of his army into bands of several hundred men each and sent them into the country around Torreon to cut Obregon's communications and attack his outposts. Lack of supplies in Torreon forced his army forced Villa to make this move, the advices say. The guerrilla bands, 12,000 men strong, are under orders to forage where they can on the country through which they pass.

## MEXICAN BATTLE MAY BRING VILLA TO FORE AGAIN

**Washington Believes Success Would Make Him Carranza Contender.**

**MAY FORCE FIRST CHIEF TO TERMS**

**Villistas Have Solution of Peace Problem in Their Hands—U. S. Troops Fired On.**

[From The Tribune Bureau.]  
Washington, Aug. 23.—Villa's renewed military activity may completely alter the complexion of the Mexican peace situation, according to students of Mexican affairs. For the last two months the Villa armies have been inactive and have created the impression that their power in Mexico was declining. Reports of an important battle in the vicinity of Monterey, however, have led to the belief in official circles that Villa may yet have to be reckoned with on a parity with Carranza.

It is pointed out that if Villa is successful in the present movement his power in Mexico will increase rapidly, owing to the moral effect on the people. Victorious armies have little difficulty in raising new levies of troops, and it is not inconceivable that a Villa success on a large scale would make him a serious contender against Carranza.

In that event the interest with which Carranza's action on the Pan American peace plan is being awaited would at once decline and he could be dealt with on much easier terms than at present, as he now considers his military position so unsavory that he is not obliged to treat with his enemies to obtain his ends.

Carranza, it is believed, will refuse to join a peace conference with Villa and his other opponents unless he is given a representation in it proportionate to the strength of his faction.

With the ascendancy of the Villa faction his relative power would be reduced so that the Villistas could force him to either agree to a proposal or declare himself an outlaw.

Should Carranza administer a crushing defeat to the Villa party in the present combat, however, the Villistas would be virtually the end of the Conventionist group as a contending factor in the Mexican situation and compel the recognition of Carranza, or at least force the other factions to agree to his terms.

The Brazilian minister to Mexico called on Secretary Lansing this morning and gave him a complete account of the situation as he views it. Senhor Cardoso has represented the United States in Mexico City during the revolution and is known to be opposed to the recognition of Carranza at this time. Carranza's military attack on Senhor Cardoso recently.

## URGES U. S. HELP AGAINST GERMANY

**Returning Surgeon Says Duty Lies That Way—Hears Many Atrocity Tales.**

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]  
Boston, Aug. 23.—"I think the United States should get into the world war, at least to the extent of sending some ships over and supplying the Allies with arms and ammunition," said Dr. Edward H. Nichols, of 294 Marlboro Street, to-day. He is head of the Harvard surgical unit in France, and has just returned. Dr. Nichols believes the Allies will win, but he says the war may last five years longer. He will not end, as he thinks, until the Dardanelles are forced.

"While abroad I saw many atrocity victims," said Dr. Nichols, "and heard yards and yards of unsupported stories. I heard of Germans going among the wounded who had lain on the battlefield twenty-four hours and holding water to their lips only to throw it on the ground. I saw one man in London with a compound fracture of the leg who said a German officer deliberately stamped on his crushed limb."

"The French and English soldiers think well of the Saxons, saying they are brave men and 'fight fair,' but the Prussians they regard as dogs and the Bavarians as unrepentable brats."

Dr. Nichols said that England was getting "terribly bored" over the war and could not understand the attitude of the United States.


## AUSTRIANS DESTROY FILM OF LUSITANIA

**Marines Break Into British Theatre in Peking and Ruin Screen.**

[By Cable to The Tribune.]  
Tientsin, Aug. 23 (dispatch to the "London Morning Post").—An incident which will probably have serious consequences occurred in Peking last night. Twenty Austrian marines, belonging to the legation guards, entered the British-owned Cinema Theatre, in which films of the Lusitania were being shown. They cut the screen to pieces, broke into the operator's room and forcibly carried off the film.

The Chinese police arrived too late to assist the proprietor, who has applied to the British Legation to obtain redress.

**"The Dollar Dinner with Wine Also a la Carte."**



**5 Avenue Restaurant**  
ENTRANCE 24th ST.

**MACHINISTS SEEK FEDERATION'S AD**

**National Labor Body Is Urged to Uphold Eight-Hour Movement.**

Washington, Aug. 23.—Executive officers of the metal trades division of the American Federation of Labor took under advisement to-day the question whether the International Association of Machinists shall be supported in a campaign to enforce the eight-hour workday.

Specific plans of the machinists for immediate action in four New York and New England cities, in plants employing 15,000 men, were placed before the council by W. H. Johnston, president of the machinists. In these cases strikes have been authorized if the eight-hour day cannot be obtained by peaceful means.

"We have taken under consideration the question of supporting the machinists in this movement," said James O'Connell, president of the metal trades division, "and also are working out plans for shorter hours and improved conditions in the other metal trades where heavy war orders present an opportunity. We will act on the machinists' request for support to-morrow."

That the metal trades will vote to uphold the machinists is generally accepted as assured, and they also are expected to inaugurate a general campaign in other branches of the metal industry.

**Breaking All Trunk Traditions**

There is a tradition about Wardrobe Trunks—that excess price and excess baggage shall join forces to confine their use to the idle rich. But now comes the NEVERBREAK

Patented  
**Wardrobe Trunk No. 100**  
at \$15.00

Price \$15.00  
Registered, insured and guaranteed for five years.

which cannot be packed with clothing and accessories so it will cost excess baggage. Guaranteed not to break, yet breaking every tradition of the light Trunk world!

Tough vulcanized fibre over three-ply basswood, reinforced with steel at every point, beautifully finished in a rich dark color, and with aristocratic, substantial hardware.

**The Removable Garment Rack**

Holds five to six suits or dresses and topcoat. Can be lifted bodily, with the clothes upon it, and hung away in your closet. A series of roomy drawers, constructed with a perfect understanding of the underwear-lingerie needs of the metropolitan person—with room for hats that are in fashion and sufficient changes of boots. Just right to fit on the front of a taxi or cab. Let us repeat—fifteen dollars!

**MAYOR BECOMES RIFLE EXPERT**

Qualifies at Plattsburg with Woods and Whitney.

**ROOKIES SHOW THEY CAN SHOOT**

Yale Men Start Club Movement to Enlist Undergraduates in Summer Camps.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]  
Plattsburg, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Sergeant John Purroy Mitchell has qualified as a rifle marksman. After shooting for five days, in slow and rapid fire, at ranges of 200, 300, 500 and 600 yards, the Mayor of New York proved to be one of the best shots in the battalion of 600 men.

Expert is the highest grade recognized by the army and requires a record of 210. The Mayor's score was 214. He intends to stay at the camp until it closes September 6, if possible.

Even better than the Mayor's is the record of Travis H. Whitney, of the Public Service Commission, who scored 225, the highest record in Company A and fourth highest score in the 1st Battalion. With the 208 made by Police Commissioner Woods, the city officials rank among the high men.

Mayor Mitchell and Secretary Whitney will receive expert medals from the National Rifle Association.

The final scores of the 1st Battalion were remarkably high. Company A qualifying ten men as experts, Company B six, Company C five and Company D five. The scores follow:

Company A—Travis H. Whitney, New York, 225; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 219; J. F. Mitchell, 214; R. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 213; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 212; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 211; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 210; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 209; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 208; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 207; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 206; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 205; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 204; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 203; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 202; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 201; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 200; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 199; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 198; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 197; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 196; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 195; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 194; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 193; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 192; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 191; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 190; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 189; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 188; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 187; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 186; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 185; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 184; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 183; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 182; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 181; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 180; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 179; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 178; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 177; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 176; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 175; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 174; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 173; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 172; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 171; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 170; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 169; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 168; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 167; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 166; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 165; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 164; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 163; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 162; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 161; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 160; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 159; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 158; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 157; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 156; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 155; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 154; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 153; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 152; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 151; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 150; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 149; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 148; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 147; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 146; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 145; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 144; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 143; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 142; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 141; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 140; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 139; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 138; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 137; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 136; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 135; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 134; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 133; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 132; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 131; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 130; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 129; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 128; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 127; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 126; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 125; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 124; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 123; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 122; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 121; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 120; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 119; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 118; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 117; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 116; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 115; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 114; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 113; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 112; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 111; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 110; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 109; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 108; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 107; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 106; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 105; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 104; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 103; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 102; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 101; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 100; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 99; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 98; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 97; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 96; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 95; H. A. C. Foster, Jr., Chicago, 94; H. A. C. Foster, Jr.,